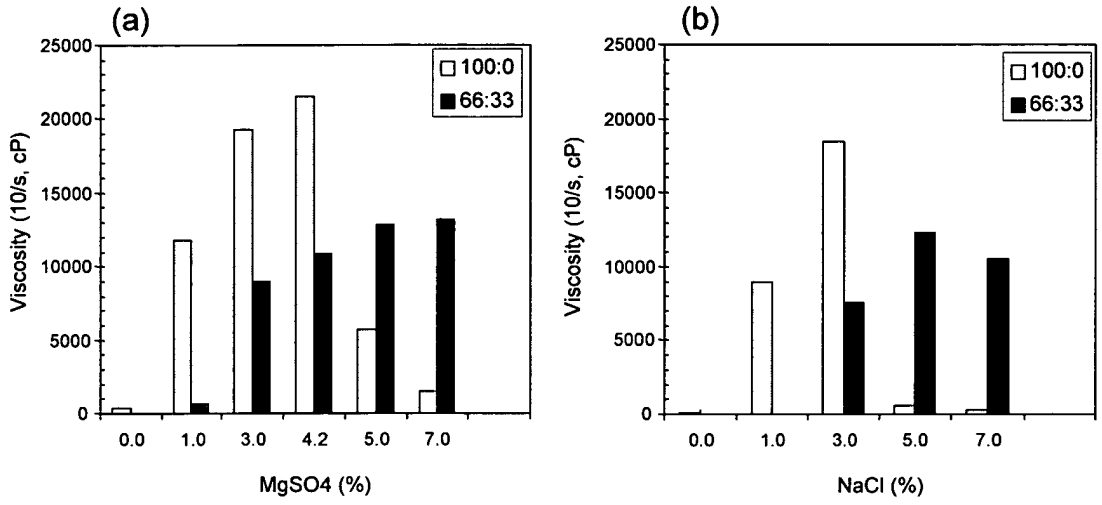

Figure 1: *Effects of $MgSO_4$ and NaCl on formulations containing 16% SLES, 3% CAPB, 0% Rewoderm LIS75, and 0% PEG400.*

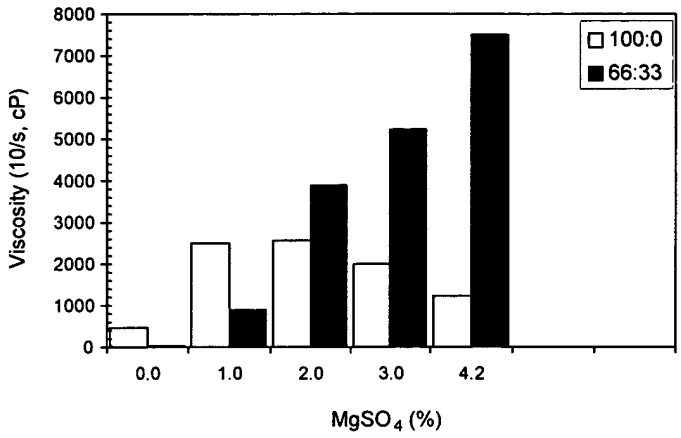

Figure 2: *Effect of $MgSO_4$ concentration neat and diluted samples of monophasic and biphasic formulations (16% SLES, 3% CAPB, 4% Rewoderm LIS 75,11% PEG400). $MgSO_4$ concentration labels are of the neat samples.*

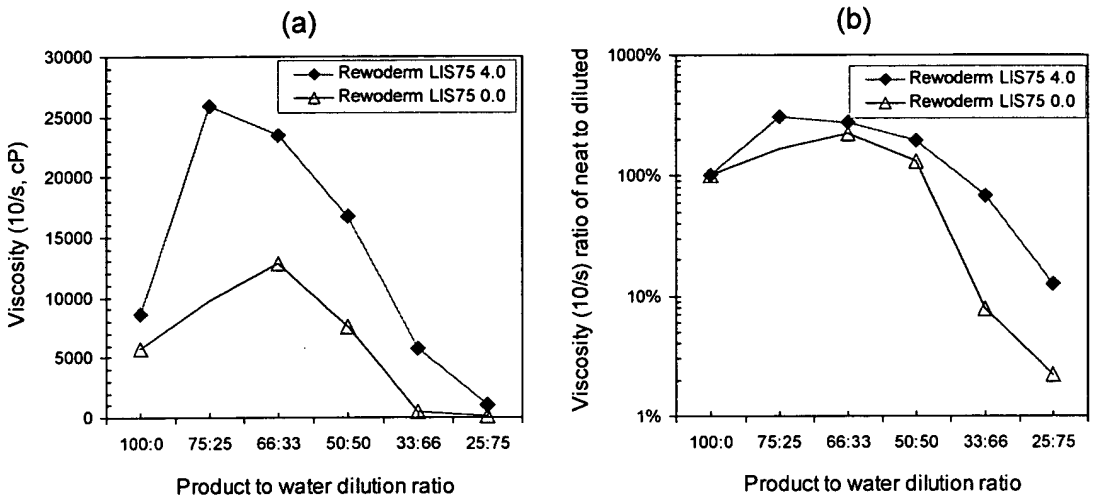

Figure 3: *Dilution thickening effects on formulations of (16% SLES, 3% CAPB, 0% PEG400, 5% $MgSO_4$) with and without 4% Rewoderm LIS75; (a) absolute viscosities as function of dilution ratio, (b) percent ratios of diluted to initial viscosities.*

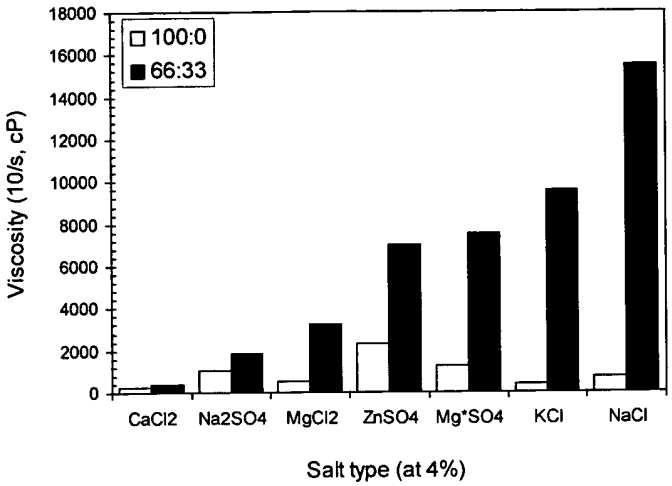

Figure 4: *Effect of salts on neat and diluted samples of formulations containing 16% SLES, 3% CAPB, 4% Rewoderm LIS 75,11% PEG400. Salt concentration was fixed at 4%. All samples were monophasic.*

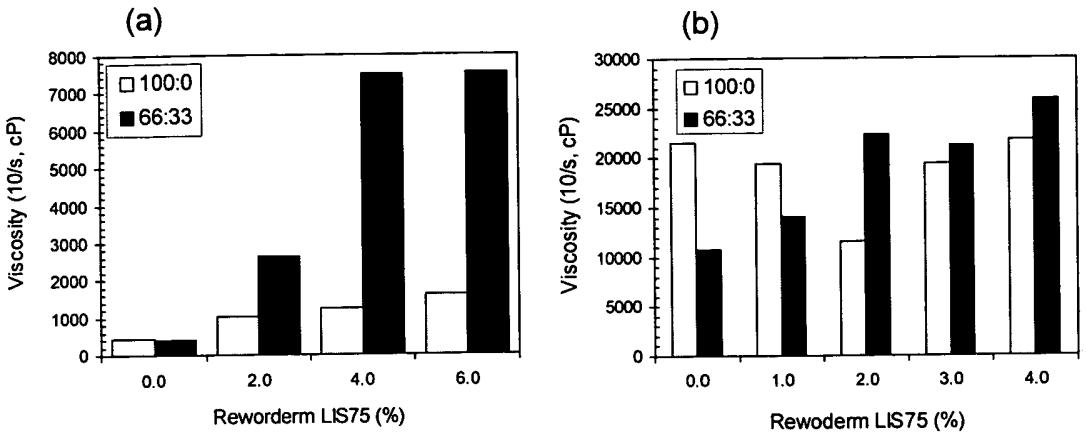

Figure 5: *Effect of Rewoderm LIS75 concentration on formulations with 16%SLES, and 3% CAPB; samples in plot (a) also contains 4.2% $MgSO_4$ and 11% PEG400, samples in (b) contains 4% $MgSO_4$ and 0% PEG400.*

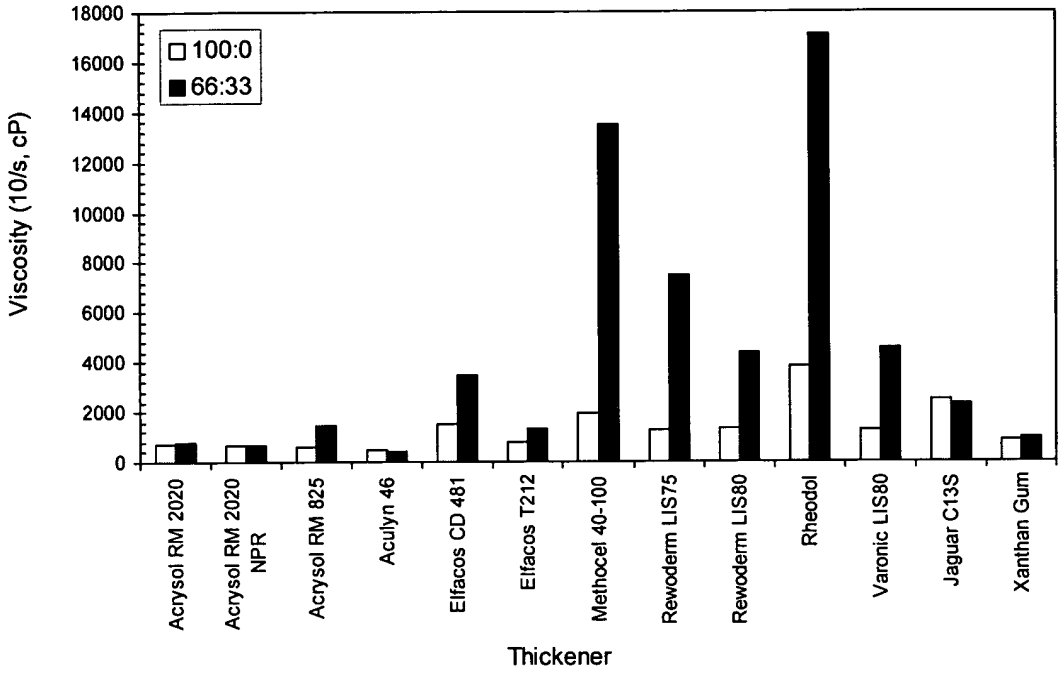

Figure 6: *Effect of thicker types or formulations with 16% SLES, 3% CAPB, 11% PEG400, and 4.2% $MgSO_4$. All thickeners listed were soluble in this surfactant salt composition. Thickener concentrations are fixed 4% except for Jaguar C13S and xanthan gum, which were reduced to 1% due to the high viscosity of the neat product.*